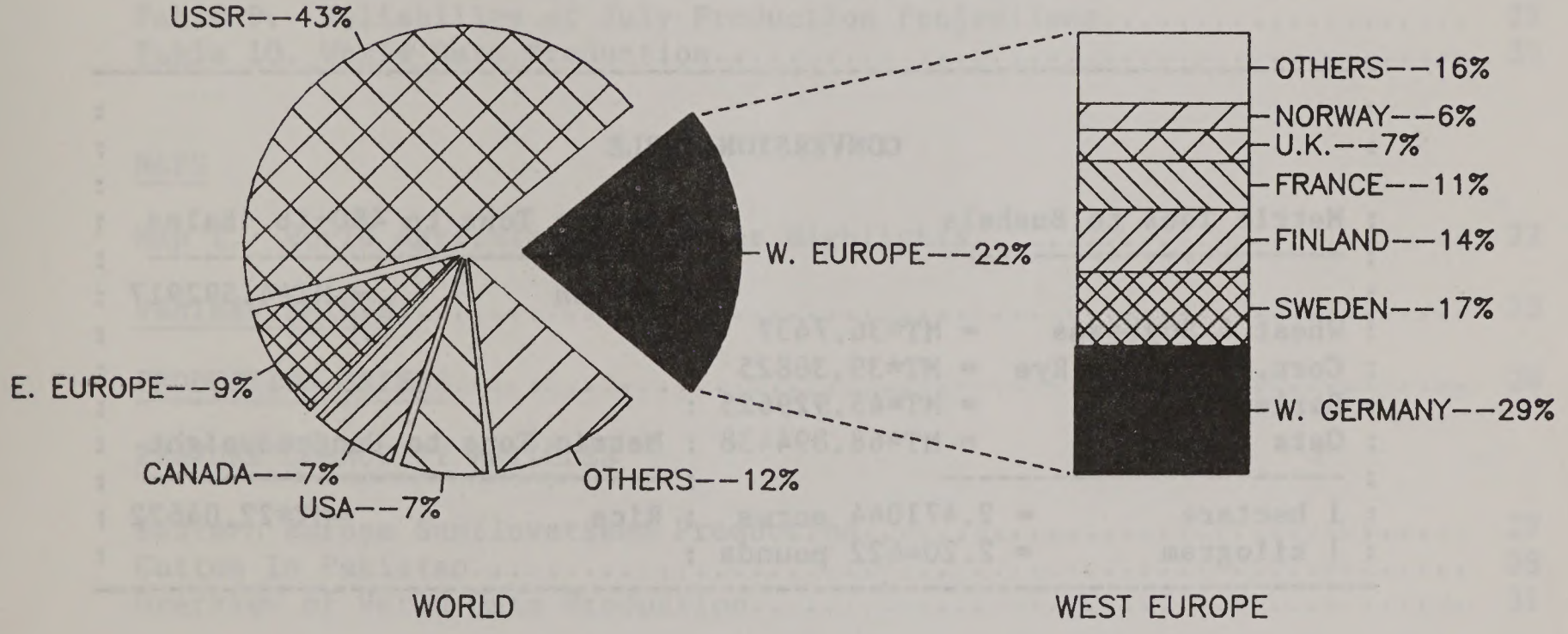
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

World Agricultural Production

Circular Series
WAP 8-88
August 1988

WORLD OATS PRODUCTION
(1988/89 Percentages)



Note: Included in this issue are special features on world oats production, cotton production in Pakistan and Eastern Europe sunflowerseed production.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board – USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. All numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

This report was prepared by the Foreign Production Estimates Division (FPED), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 382-8888.

****
* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
* eastern time on September 13, 1988. *
****

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric Tons to Bushels		Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales	
		Cotton	= MT*4.592917
Wheat & Soybeans	= MT*36.7437		
Corn, Sorghum, Rye	= MT*39.36825		
Barley	= MT*45.929625		
Oats	= MT*68.894438	Metric Tons to Hundredweight	
1 hectare	= 2.471044 acres	Rice	=MT*22.04622
1 kilogram	= 2.204622 pounds		

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1988/89

WHEAT: World production is estimated at 505.1 million metric tons, down 9.0 million or 2 percent from last month and approximately the same as last year's harvest. Important changes from a month ago include the following:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 49.6 million tons, down 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month and down 13 percent from last year. The decline from last year reflects sharply lower production for spring wheat.

- **Canada** — Production is estimated at 18.0 million tons, down 3.0 million or 14 percent from last month and down 32 percent from last year. Yields in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are estimated down due to heat stress and drought, while more favorable weather in Alberta is expected to result in yields near the 5-year average.

- **USSR** — Production is estimated at 91.0 million tons, down 2.0 million or 2 percent from last month, but up 9 percent from last year. The decrease is attibuted to dry weather reducing the yield prospects for spring wheat.

- **Argentina** — Production is estimated at 8.5 million tons, down 1.5 million or 15 percent from last month and down 15 percent from last year's crop. The decrease reflects a 15-percent reduction in estimated planted area, resulting from abnormally dry winter conditions in the central wheat belt.

- **China** — Production is estimated at 88.0 million tons, down 1.0 million or 1 percent from last month, but up marginally from last year. The decline is due to unfavorably dry conditions in April and June for winter wheat and unusually cool, wet planting weather which adversely affected the spring wheat crop in Heilongjiang province.

- **EC-12** — Production is estimated at 74.8 million tons, down 1.0 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from last year. French yield prospects are lowered 2 percent due to wet, cool weather through much of the season.

- **East Europe** — Production is estimated at 42.6 million tons, down 0.6 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 7 percent from the 1987 harvest. Declines in estimated yields in Bulgaria, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland offset an estimated increase in Yugoslavia.

- **Australia** — Production is estimated at 13.5 million tons, up 0.5 million or 4 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year. Estimated production was raised in response to favorable moisture conditions, which have increased yield potential in the key growing states of Western Australia and New South Wales.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 717.9 million tons, down 24.7 million or 3 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. Important changes from a month ago include the following:

- **United States** — Production is estimated at 137.7 million tons, down 19.1 million or 12 percent from last month and down 36 percent from last year. Corn output is estimated at 113.8 million tons, down 18.3 million tons from last month.

- **USSR** — Production is estimated at 105.0 million tons, down 3.0 million or 3 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year. The decrease is attributed to reduced yield prospects and lower area estimates for barley and oats.

- **East Europe** — Production is estimated at 67.8 million tons, down 2.8 million or 4 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from 1987/88. Yields are estimated lower for barley and oats in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary reflecting early summer drought. Recent hot, dry weather in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia has reduced estimated corn yields.

- **China** — Production is estimated at 91.8 million tons, down 1.4 million or 1 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last year. Most of the reduction is due to an estimated 1.0-million-ton drop in the corn crop caused by summer drought. Production estimates were also lowered for barley (-0.2 MMT), sorghum (-0.1 MMT), and millet (-0.1 MMT) in response to moisture stress.

- **Canada** — Production is estimated at 20.0 million tons, down 1.1 million or 5 percent from last month and 23 percent from last year. The decrease is attributed to lower barley yields in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and lower corn yields in Ontario.

- **EC-12** — Production is estimated at 85.9 million tons, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from last year. Barley yield in the United Kingdom is estimated down slightly.

- o **India** — Production is estimated at 29.8 million tons, up 2.1 million or 8 percent from last month and up 29 percent from the drought-reduced crop last year. Increased harvested area and excellent monsoon rainfall in July boosted estimated output for sorghum (11.0 million tons, up 0.5 million from last month), millet (9.5 million tons, up 1.5 million), and barley (1.8 million tons, up 0.1 million).

- o **Thailand** — Production is estimated at 5.6 million tons, up 0.6 million or 11 percent from last month and up 90 percent from last year's drought-reduced crop. Ideal weather conditions and increased use of commercial seed account for the increase.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 322.0 million tons, down 2.7 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from the 1987/88 crop. Foreign production in 1988/89 is projected at a record 317.1 million tons, an increase of 13.7 million or 5 percent from 1987/88. Important changes from a month ago include the following:

- o **United States** — Production is estimated at 4.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month, but up 19 percent from 1987/88.

- o **China** — Production is estimated at 121.1 million tons, down 3.5 million or 3 percent from last month and down less than 1 percent from last year. The reduction is based on drought and flooding in the rice-growing regions of southern and central China.

- o **India** — Production is estimated at 63.0 million tons, up 1.0 million or 2 percent from last month and up 19 percent from last year. The increase is due to extremely favorable monsoon rainfall in all key rice regions and an improvement in availability and distribution of farm inputs. Irrigation supplies for winter and summer rice crops have improved dramatically, boosting chances for higher yields.

OILSEEDS: World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 201.6 million tons, down 3.6 million or 2 percent from last month and down 3.9 million or 2 percent from last year's record output. U.S. production is forecast at 48.5 million tons, down 4.4 million or 8 percent from last month and down 19 percent from last year. Foreign production is forecast at a record 153.1 million tons, up 0.9 million or 1 percent from last month and up 7.7 million or 5 percent from 1987/88.

- * **Soybeans**: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 94.1 million tons, down 4.7 million or 5 percent from last month and down 8.3 million or 8 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include the following:

- o **United States** — Production is estimated at 40.1 million tons, down 4.8 million or 11 percent from last month and down 11.7 million or 23 percent from last year. The decrease is due to significantly lower yield prospects resulting from prolonged drought.

- o **China** — Production is estimated at 12 million tons, down 0.3 million or 2 percent from last month and down 1 percent from last year. Production is down due to the drought-reduced yields in central China and unfavorably wet weather in the northeast this spring which reduced the area planted.

- o **Brazil** — Production is estimated at 20.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month and up 12 percent from last year. The increase is due to an anticipated 9-percent area expansion, caused by favorable price differentials for soybeans over many other crops.

- o **India** — Production is estimated at 1.1 million tons, up 0.1 million or 10 percent from last month and up 38 percent from last year. The production increase is attributed to increased planted area and excellent July rainfall in the soybean heartland of western Madhya Pradesh.

* **Cottonseed:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 33.1 million tons, up 0.8 million or 2 percent from last month and up 2.3 million tons or 8 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month are the following:

- o **United States** — Production is estimated at 5.3 million tons, up 0.4 million or 8 percent from last month and up 1 percent from last year. The increase is due to expected higher cotton production.

- o **India** — Production is estimated at 3.7 million tons, up 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month, and up 19 percent from last year. Production is forecast higher due to increased cotton area and excellent weather in all cotton growing regions.

* **Peanuts:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 22.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month and up 2.6 million or 14 percent from last year. Significant changes from a month ago include the following:

- o **United States** — Production is forecast at 2.0 million tons, down 51,000 tons from last month, but up 0.3 million or 20 percent from last year. Area and yield are higher than last year.

- o India — Production is estimated at 6.5 million tons, up 0.6 million or 10 percent from last month and up 48 percent from last year. Area increases and improved yields are expected, due to widespread heavy monsoon rainfall in all key peanut-growing regions. Irrigation supplies also were improved significantly in the major winter-grown peanut areas of southern India.

- o Argentina — Production is estimated at 400,000 tons, up 100,000 tons or 33 percent from last month, but down 11 percent from last year. Historical production estimates for the past 3 years have been revised upward based on recently received official Argentine crush, export, and stock numbers. Higher production also has been attributed to the increasing use of higher yielding Virginia-type peanuts. Area and production are expected to decrease this year due to an anticipated shift into soybean production.

- o Malawi — Production is estimated at 77,000 tons, down 103,000 tons or 57 percent from last month and down 19,000 tons from last year. New data provided by the U.S. agricultural attache in Nairobi has caused a complete revision of the production series for the past 6 years. The new data show a steady and significant increase in peanut area and production since the early 1980's due to higher producer prices, stemming from the government's policy of stimulating production of cash crops for export. Area and production are estimated down this year due to a shift into corn production.

* Sunflowerseed: World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 21.4 million tons, up 0.4 million or 2 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month are the following:

- o United States — Production is forecast at 1.1 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 11 percent from last year. The decline is due to slightly lower yield prospects.

- o EC-12 — Production is estimated at 3.5 million tons, up 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month, but down 10 percent from last year. Production is estimated up 0.2 million tons in Spain and up 80,000 tons in France. Spanish yield is estimated up 24 percent, due to very good soil moisture levels on non-irrigated land as a result of unusually wet conditions during the normally dry months of June and July. In France, estimated area is increased slightly.

- o USSR — Production is estimated at 6.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. Area is estimated up slightly from last year. The main producing regions of the North Caucasus and western Ukraine have received adequate moisture up to this time.

* Rapeseed: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 21.5 million tons, down 0.4 million or 2 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Significant changes from a month ago are the following:

- o China — Production is estimated at 5.7 million tons, down 0.3 million or 5 percent from last month and down 15 percent from last year. The reduction is due to an estimated 11-percent decline in area caused by poor weather in the major rapeseed-growing provinces this year.
- o EC-12 — Production is estimated at 5.5 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month and down 7 percent from last year's record. Yields are estimated down in France and the United Kingdom due to unusually cool, wet weather through much of the growing season.
- o East Europe — Production is estimated at 2.11 million tons, up 105,000 or 5 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from last year. The increase is due to expected higher yields in Poland.

* Flaxseed: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 2.0 million tons, down 124,000 tons or 6 percent from last month and 14 percent from last year. A significant change from last month is the following:

- o Canada — Production is estimated at 0.55 million tons, down 0.13 million or 19 percent from last month and 46 percent from last year. The change is due to drought conditions in the prairies.

* Copra: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 4.7 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 8 percent from last year.

* Palm Kernels: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 2.8 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 3 percent from last year.

* Palm Oil: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 9.0 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 4 percent from last year.

COTTON: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 85.9 million bales, up 1.7 million or 2 percent from last month and up 5.7 million or 7 percent from 1987/88. Foreign production is estimated at 71.0 million bales, up 0.5 million or nearly 1 percent from last month and up 5.5 million or 8 percent from last season. Important changes from a month ago include the following:

- **United States** — U.S. production is estimated at 14.9 million bales, up 1.2 million or 9 percent from last month and up 1 percent from 1987/88. Production is estimated up due to a 16-percent increase in estimated planted area this year and improved crop conditions.

- **Turkey** — Production is estimated at a record 3.0 million bales, up 0.4 million or 14 percent from last month and up 20 percent from last year. Increased production is estimated due to a sharp increase in planted area.

- **India** — Production is estimated at a record 8.6 million bales, up 0.3 million or 4 percent from last month and up 22 percent from last season's poor crop. Increased production is anticipated due to favorable monsoon rains in July which helped boost pre-planting soil moisture.

- **Australia** — Production is estimated at a record 1.3 million bales, up 0.1 million or 8 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last season. Increased output is forecast due to strong cotton prices.

- **Brazil** — Production is estimated at 3.5 million bales, down 0.2 million or 6 percent from last month, but up 5 percent from last season. Production is forecast down due to an expected shift in area out of cotton and into more profitable soybean and corn production.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

Commodity	--Harvested Area--			--Yield--				--Production--			
	1986/87	Prel. 1987/88	Proj. 1988/89	1986/87	Prel. 1987/88	1988/89 Proj. July	August	1986/87	Prel. 1987/88	1988/89 Proj. July	August
	--Million Acres--			--Bushels per Acre--				--Million Bushels--			
All Wheat	60.7	55.9	52.9	34.5	37.6		34.4	2,092	2,105	1,840	1,821
Winter	43.2	39.3	39.7	35.2	39.8	39.5	39.2	1,522	1,563	1,568	1,555
Other	17.5	16.6	13.2	32.6	32.6		20.1	570	542	272	266
Rye	0.7	0.7	0.6	27.9	29.7		27.0	20	20	16	16
Soybeans	58.3	56.4	56.7	33.3	33.7		26.0	1,940	1,905	1,650	1,474
Corn	69.2	59.2	57.1	119.2	119.4		78.5	8,250	7,064	5,200	4,479
Sorghum	13.9	10.6	9.0	67.7	69.9		62.2	938	741	560	561
Barley	12.0	10.0	7.4	50.7	52.6	39.0	38.9	611	527	291	288
Oats	6.9	6.9	5.4	56.3	54.0		38.4	386	374	255	206
	--Million Hectares--			--Metric Tons per Hectare--				--Millions of Metric Tons--			
Total Feedgrains	41.3	35.1	31.9	6.1	6.1		4.3	252.3	215.2	156.3	137.3
	--Million Acres--			--Pounds per Acre--				---Million CWT.---			
Rice	2.4	2.3	2.9	5,651	5,482		5,342	133.4	127.7	159.0	152.6
								---Million 480-Pound---			
All Cotton	8.5	10.0	11.6	551	706		616	9.7	14.8	13.7	14.9

TABLE 2

U.S. Planted Area of Major Crops

Year	Wheat					Feedgrains						All Cotton	Total Maj Crops
	Winter	Other	Total	Rye	Rice	Corn	Sorghum	Barley	Oats	Total	Soybeans		
	--Million Acres--												
1986/87	54.0	18.1	72.1	2.4	2.4	76.7	15.3	13.1	14.7	119.8	60.4	10.0	267.0
1987/88 Prel.	48.8	17.0	65.8	2.5	2.4	65.7	11.8	11.0	18.0	106.5	57.4	10.4	245.0
1988/89 Proj.													
July	49.0	16.9	65.9	2.5	2.9	67.5	10.4	9.7	14.0	101.5	58.5	12.2	243.5
August	49.0	16.9	65.9	2.5	2.9	67.5	10.5	9.7	14.0	101.6	58.8	12.2	243.9

1/ Estimates from USDA Agricultural Statistics Board for 1986/87, 1987/88, and August 1988/89, except rye. July 1988/89 winter wheat and barley estimates also from USDA Agricultural Statistics Board. All other July 1988/89 estimates, as well as the August 1988/89 rye estimates, from Interagency Commodity Estimates Committees.

AUGUST 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 3

World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America: United States	North America: Canada	North America: Mexico	Europe: EC-12	Europe: Oth. W. Europe	Europe: Eastern Europe	USSR	Asia: China	Asia: India	Asia: Indonesia	Asia: Pakistan	Asia: Thailand	South America: Argentina	South America: Brazil	Selected Other Countries: Australia	Selected Other Countries: South Africa	Selected Other Countries: Turkey	All Other Countries
									---Million Metric Tons---											
Wheat																				
1986/87	529.7	472.8	56.9	31.4	4.5	71.9	4.3	39.1	92.3	90.0	47.1	0.0	13.9	0.0	8.9	5.6	16.2	2.3	14.0	16.1
1987/88 prel.	505.5	448.2	57.3	26.3	3.7	71.6	4.0	39.8	83.3	87.7	45.6	0.0	12.0	0.0	10.0	6.2	12.4	3.1	13.0	15.2
1988/89 proj.																				
July	514.2	464.1	50.1	21.0	3.2	75.8	3.8	43.1	93.0	89.0	45.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	10.0	5.7	13.0	3.0	15.0	16.2
August	505.1	455.6	49.6	18.0	3.2	74.8	3.8	42.6	91.0	88.0	45.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	8.5	5.7	13.5	3.0	15.0	16.2
Coarse Grains																				
1986/87	834.1	581.3	252.8	25.5	14.9	81.3	12.3	73.9	105.9	88.4	26.6	5.0	1.7	4.6	13.0	27.3	6.6	7.9	9.4	64.8
1987/88 prel.	788.0	572.4	215.7	26.0	14.5	82.0	10.7	64.6	113.7	95.8	23.0	4.8	1.4	3.0	13.0	24.7	6.8	7.8	9.3	60.2
1988/89 proj.																				
July	742.6	585.9	156.7	21.1	14.9	86.2	12.2	70.5	108.0	93.2	27.7	5.0	1.7	5.1	14.6	22.6	7.8	8.9	9.3	64.6
August	717.9	580.2	137.7	20.0	14.9	85.9	12.3	67.8	105.0	91.8	29.8	5.0	1.7	5.6	14.6	22.6	7.8	8.9	9.3	64.7
Rice (Milled)																				
1986/87	318.3	314.1	4.2	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	120.6	60.4	26.5	3.5	12.5	0.2	7.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	22.6
1987/88 prel.	307.5	303.4	4.1	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	121.8	53.0	26.3	3.2	10.6	0.2	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.1
1988/89 proj.																				
July	324.7	319.6	5.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.8	124.6	62.0	26.3	3.5	13.2	0.3	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.4
August	322.0	317.1	4.8	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.8	121.1	63.0	26.3	3.5	13.2	0.3	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.4
Total Grains 1/																				
1986/87	1,682.1	1,368.2	314.0	56.9	19.7	154.5	16.7	113.2	199.9 1/	299.0	134.0	31.5	19.1	17.0	22.2	40.0	23.1	10.2	23.5	187.5
1987/88 prel.	1,601.0	1,323.9	277.0	52.3	18.6	154.9	14.7	104.7	198.7 1/	305.2	121.6	31.1	16.6	13.5	23.3	38.3	19.8	10.9	22.4	177.3
1988/89 proj.																				
July	1,581.5	1,369.6	211.9																	
August	1,545.0	1,352.9	192.1	38.0	18.3	162.0	16.1	110.5	197.8	300.9	137.8	31.3	17.8	18.8	23.4	35.2	21.9	11.8	24.4	186.9
Oilseeds 2/																				
1986/87	194.3	134.8	59.4	5.8	1.0	8.4	0.6	6.0	11.2	30.9	13.5	1.7	3.0	0.6	10.8	18.6	0.7	0.7	1.9	19.5
1987/88 prel.	205.5	145.4	60.1	6.0	1.2	12.1	0.5	5.3	11.8	33.6	12.1	1.7	3.3	0.5	14.1	19.3	0.7	0.9	2.0	20.1
1988/89 proj.																				
July	205.2	152.2	53.0	5.8	0.9	11.2	0.6	5.4	12.4	34.0	14.4	1.8	3.3	0.6	15.4	21.2	0.8	1.0	2.2	21.2
August	201.6	153.1	48.5	5.5	0.9	11.1	0.6	5.6	12.5	33.4	15.2	1.8	3.3	0.6	15.5	21.6	0.8	1.0	2.5	21.1
									--Million 480-Pound Bales---											
Cotton																				
1986/87	70.4	60.7	9.7	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	12.2	16.3	7.4	0.0	6.1	0.1	0.5	3.0	1.0	0.3	2.4	9.5
1987/88 prel.	80.3	65.5	14.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	11.3	19.5	7.0	0.0	6.8	0.1	1.1	3.4	1.2	0.3	2.5	10.0
1988/89 proj.																				
July	84.2	70.5	13.7	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.4	21.0	8.3	0.0	6.8	0.1	0.8	3.8	1.2	0.4	2.6	10.5
August	85.9	71.0	14.9	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	12.4	21.0	8.6	0.0	6.8	0.1	0.8	3.5	1.3	0.4	3.0	10.5

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains, and pulses are 210.1 million tons in 1986/87, 211.4 million in 1987/88, and 210.0 million forecast in 1988/89.

2/ Totals for major regions and countries and other countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also include copra and palm kernels for countries shown plus other countries.

Note: Entries of '0.0' indicate no reported or insignificant production.

AUGUST 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 4

Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89 Proj.			Prel.	1988/89 Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	July	August	1986/87	1987/88	July	August
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	228.0	220.0	219.7	2.32	2.30		2.30	529.7	505.5	514.2	505.1
United States	24.6	22.6	21.4	2.32	2.53		2.31	56.9	57.3	50.1	49.6
Total Foreign	203.5	197.3	198.2	2.32	2.27	2.33	2.30	472.8	448.2	464.1	455.6
Maj. Foreign Exporters	46.3	43.4	42.6	2.77	2.77	2.76	2.70	128.4	120.4	119.8	114.8
Argentina	5.1	4.9	4.5	1.75	2.04	1.89	1.89	8.9	10.0	10.0	8.5
Australia	11.3	9.1	9.5	1.44	1.37	1.37	1.42	16.2	12.4	13.0	13.5
Canada	14.2	13.5	13.0	2.20	1.95	1.62	1.38	31.4	26.3	21.0	18.0
EC-12	15.7	15.9	15.6	4.58	4.50	4.87	4.81	71.9	71.6	75.8	74.8
Major Importers	98.1	95.6	97.9	2.40	2.36	2.44	2.40	235.0	225.3	238.8	235.3
Brazil	3.9	3.4	3.4	1.44	1.81	1.68	1.68	5.6	6.2	5.7	5.7
China	29.6	28.9	29.5	3.04	3.03	3.02	2.98	90.0	87.7	89.0	88.0
Eastern Europe	10.5	10.6	10.7	3.73	3.77	4.03	3.98	39.1	39.8	43.1	42.6
Egypt	0.5	0.6	0.6	3.80	4.23	4.20	4.20	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.5
Other N. Africa */	4.6	5.2	4.4	1.13	0.96	1.01	1.01	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.5
Japan	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.56	3.19	3.33	3.33	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
USSR	48.7	46.7	49.0	1.89	1.78	1.90	1.86	92.3	83.3	93.0	91.0
Other Foreign	59.1	58.3	57.7	1.85	1.76	1.83	1.83	109.4	102.5	105.5	105.5
India	23.0	22.8	22.2	2.05	2.00	2.03	2.03	47.1	45.6	45.0	45.0
Iran	6.3	6.1	6.3	1.14	0.98	1.08	1.08	7.1	6.0	6.8	6.8
Mexico	1.1	0.9	0.8	4.19	4.11	4.00	4.00	4.5	3.7	3.2	3.2
Non-EC W. Europe	0.9	0.9	0.8	4.58	4.26	4.61	4.61	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.8
Pakistan	7.4	7.7	7.3	1.89	1.56	1.73	1.73	13.9	12.0	12.6	12.6
South Africa	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.21	1.61	1.39	1.39	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.0
Turkey	8.7	8.7	8.8	1.61	1.49	1.71	1.71	14.0	13.0	15.0	15.0
Others	9.8	9.3	9.5	1.64	1.64	1.71	1.71	16.1	15.2	16.2	16.2

*/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

AUGUST 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 5

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield				Production			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89 Proj.			Prel.	1988/89 Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	July	August	1986/87	1987/88	July	August
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS 1/	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	336.9	323.2	324.4	2.48	2.44		2.21	834.1	788.0	742.6	717.9
United States	41.5	35.4	32.2	6.09	6.10		4.28	252.8	215.7	156.7	137.7
Total Foreign	295.4	287.8	292.2	1.97	1.99	2.00	1.99	581.3	572.4	585.9	580.2
Maj. Foreign Exporters	23.7	23.6	24.4	2.43	2.39	2.34	2.33	57.6	56.5	57.4	56.8
Argentina	4.5	4.4	5.0	2.88	2.98	2.92	2.92	13.0	13.0	14.6	14.6
Australia	4.4	4.8	5.3	1.50	1.42	1.48	1.48	6.6	6.8	7.8	7.8
Canada	7.8	8.0	7.3	3.26	3.25	2.87	2.72	25.5	26.0	21.1	20.0
South Africa	4.9	4.5	4.6	1.61	1.73	1.93	1.93	7.9	7.8	8.9	8.9
Thailand	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.25	1.51	2.18	2.54	4.6	3.0	5.1	5.6
Major Importers	108.4	108.1	106.4	2.67	2.66	2.73	2.70	289.7	287.0	293.4	287.5
Eastern Europe	18.6	18.1	18.5	3.97	3.56	3.78	3.66	73.9	64.6	70.5	67.8
EC-12	19.7	19.1	19.3	4.13	4.30	4.47	4.46	81.3	82.0	86.2	85.9
Other W. Europe	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.65	3.41	3.77	3.77	12.3	10.7	12.2	12.3
Mexico	7.7	7.8	7.8	1.93	1.87	1.89	1.89	14.9	14.5	14.9	14.9
USSR	58.6	59.5	57.0	1.81	1.91	1.86	1.84	105.9	113.7	108.0	105.0
Other Major Import. 2/	0.4	0.5	0.5	3.09	3.13	3.10	3.10	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7
Other Foreign	163.3	156.1	161.4	1.43	1.47	1.46	1.46	234.1	228.8	235.0	235.9
Brazil	14.0	13.1	12.9	1.95	1.88	1.75	1.75	27.3	24.7	22.6	22.6
China	27.9	28.8	28.0	3.17	3.32	3.33	3.28	88.4	95.8	93.2	91.8
India	39.6	35.8	39.9	0.67	0.64	0.71	0.75	26.6	23.0	27.7	29.8
Indonesia	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.64	1.71	1.79	1.79	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0
Nigeria	10.2	9.4	9.9	0.84	0.72	0.84	0.84	8.6	6.8	8.3	8.3
Philippines	3.6	3.8	3.8	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.16	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4
Turkey	4.3	4.3	4.4	2.19	2.17	2.10	2.10	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3
Others	60.7	58.1	59.7	1.07	1.04	1.08	1.08	64.8	60.2	64.6	64.7
BARLEY											
World	80.0	79.5	76.7	2.27	2.28		2.22	182.0	181.0	173.8	170.1
United States	4.9	4.1	3.0	2.74	2.83		2.09	13.3	11.5	6.3	6.3
Total Foreign	75.2	75.4	73.7	2.24	2.25	2.25	2.22	168.7	169.5	167.5	163.8
Australia	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.55	1.37	1.48	1.48	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.7
Canada	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.03	2.85	2.50	2.38	14.6	14.4	10.5	10.0
China	3.4	3.5	3.5	1.82	1.80	1.86	1.80	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.3
Eastern Europe	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.77	3.80	3.84	3.77	16.9	16.2	16.9	16.4
EC-12	12.6	12.2	12.3	3.69	3.82	4.10	4.07	46.5	46.7	50.6	50.0
Other W. Europe	1.8	1.7	1.8	3.39	2.99	3.46	3.46	6.2	5.0	6.1	6.1
Turkey	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.97	1.88	1.88	1.88	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.2
USSR	30.0	30.7	28.9	1.80	1.91	1.79	1.75	53.9	58.4	52.5	50.5
Others	12.6	12.4	12.9	1.16	1.06	1.12	1.13	14.6	13.2	14.5	14.6

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CONTINUED

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions (Continued)

Country/Region	Area			Yield				Production			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89 Proj.			Prel.	1988/89 Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	July	August	1986/87	1987/88	July	August
CORN	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	129.5	124.3	125.1	3.68	3.56		3.08	476.9	442.8	405.7	386.0
United States	28.0	23.9	23.1	7.49	7.49		4.93	209.6	179.4	132.1	113.8
Total Foreign	101.5	100.3	102.0	2.63	2.63	2.68	2.67	267.4	263.4	273.6	272.2
Maj. Foreign Exporters	8.7	8.0	8.7	2.37	2.35	2.59	2.69	20.7	18.7	22.8	23.4
Argentina	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.19	3.46	3.33	3.33	9.3	9.0	10.0	10.0
South Africa	4.0	3.6	3.7	1.78	1.93	2.16	2.16	7.2	7.0	8.0	8.0
Thailand	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.37	1.56	2.29	2.70	4.3	2.7	4.8	5.4
Major Importers	22.0	21.9	22.5	4.03	3.77	3.99	3.97	88.8	82.6	90.0	89.5
Eastern Europe	7.6	7.3	7.5	5.13	4.10	4.65	4.54	38.9	29.9	35.5	34.3
EC-12	3.9	3.7	4.0	6.45	6.88	6.64	6.63	25.1	25.7	25.9	26.2
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.00	8.09	8.15	8.15	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Mexico	6.0	6.0	6.1	1.67	1.65	1.69	1.69	10.0	9.9	10.3	10.3
USSR	4.2	4.6	4.6	2.96	3.24	3.48	3.59	12.5	14.8	16.0	16.5
Other Maj. Import. 2/	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.06	4.10	4.24	4.24	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	70.8	70.4	70.8	2.23	2.30	2.27	2.25	157.9	162.1	160.8	159.3
Brazil	13.5	12.7	12.5	1.96	1.89	1.76	1.76	26.5	24.0	22.0	22.0
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.95	7.20	6.22	5.61	5.9	7.0	6.1	5.5
China	19.1	20.2	19.6	3.71	3.86	3.88	3.83	70.9	78.0	76.0	75.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.73	5.14	5.00	5.00	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.1
India	5.9	5.3	5.9	1.27	1.04	1.27	1.27	7.5	5.5	7.5	7.5
Indonesia	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.64	1.71	1.79	1.79	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0
Philippines	3.6	3.8	3.8	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.16	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.92	1.60	1.54	1.54	1.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Others	22.6	22.6	23.1	1.46	1.42	1.46	1.46	33.1	32.2	33.7	33.8
SORGHUM											
World	46.0	41.9	43.8	1.40	1.32		1.28	64.3	55.5	55.6	56.0
United States	5.6	4.3	3.6	4.25	4.39		3.90	23.8	18.8	14.2	14.2
Total Foreign	40.4	37.6	40.1	1.00	0.97	1.04	1.04	40.5	36.7	41.3	41.7
Argentina	1.0	1.0	1.2	3.10	3.00	3.04	3.04	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.5
Australia	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.54	1.64	1.86	1.86	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.8
China	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.87	3.09	3.00	2.94	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.3
India	15.6	15.0	16.2	0.57	0.57	0.66	0.68	8.9	8.6	10.5	11.0
Mexico	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.19	2.91	2.91	2.91	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0
Nigeria	4.5	4.3	4.4	0.80	0.67	0.80	0.80	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.53	1.48	1.82	1.82	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Sudan	4.8	3.5	4.0	0.71	0.46	0.55	0.55	3.4	1.6	2.2	2.2
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.26	1.10	1.21	1.21	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Others	10.0	9.2	9.7	0.99	0.94	0.99	0.99	9.9	8.7	9.6	9.6

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CONTINUED

TABLE 5 (Continued)

Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions (Continued)

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89 Proj.			Prel.	1988/89 Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	July	August	1986/87	1987/88	July	August
OATS	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	25.0	23.7	23.5	1.90	1.83		1.75	47.5	43.5	43.4	40.9
United States	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.02	1.94		1.38	5.6	5.4	3.7	3.0
Total Foreign	22.2	20.9	21.3	1.89	1.82	1.83	1.78	41.9	38.0	39.7	37.9
USSR	13.2	11.8	11.5	1.66	1.57	1.58	1.52	21.9	18.5	19.0	17.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.3	3.5	4.1	2.04	1.97	1.74	1.76	6.7	6.9	7.1	7.2
Argentina	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.00	1.30	1.27	1.27	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Australia	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.36	1.36	1.24	1.24	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1
Canada	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.53	2.37	2.00	2.00	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9
Sweden	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.26	3.63	3.64	3.64	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Other Foreign	5.7	5.6	5.7	2.32	2.26	2.40	2.33	13.3	12.6	13.6	13.2
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.17	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.76	2.82	2.82	2.58	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.8
East Germany	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.09	4.18	4.25	3.68	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Poland	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.70	2.87	2.78	2.48	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2
EC-12	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.95	2.99	3.15	3.13	5.6	5.3	5.8	5.7
France	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.27	3.72	3.80	3.80	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
West Germany	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.44	4.30	4.43	4.43	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.6
Finland	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.92	1.96	3.00	3.00	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.2
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.44	4.23	3.89	3.89	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Others	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.04	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
RYE											
World	14.8	15.9	15.4	2.10	2.14		2.07	31.0	34.0	32.6	32.0
United States	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.81	1.82		1.65	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total Foreign	14.5	15.6	15.2	2.11	2.15	2.12	2.08	30.5	33.5	32.2	31.6
USSR	8.7	9.7	9.5	1.74	1.86	1.84	1.84	15.2	18.1	17.5	17.5
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.93	1.58	1.50	1.50	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	3.9	4.0	4.0	2.73	2.74	2.65	2.49	10.6	11.0	10.6	10.0
East Germany	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.54	3.47	3.48	2.99	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0
Poland	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.57	2.63	2.50	2.40	7.3	7.8	7.4	7.1
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.49	3.13	3.23	3.23	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
EC-12	1.0	1.0	0.9	3.04	2.92	2.94	2.94	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.55	3.79	4.53	4.53	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
West Germany	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.28	3.89	3.97	3.97	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Others	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.84	1.80	1.93	1.93	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below plus millet and mixed grain.
2/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

TABLE 6

Rice Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield				Production (Rough Basis)				Milling Rate				Production (Milled Basis)			
	1986/87	Prel. 1987/88	Proj. 1988/89	1986/87	Prel. 1987/88	1988/89 Proj. July	1988/89 Proj. August	1986/87	Prel. 1987/88	1988/89 Proj. July	1988/89 Proj. August	1986/87	Prel. 1987/88	1988/89 Proj. July	1988/89 Proj. August	1986/87	Prel. 1987/88	1988/89 Proj. July	1988/89 Proj. August
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---				---In Percent---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	145.1	142.2	145.9	3.22	3.17		3.24	467.7	451.2	477.0	473.2	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.0	318.3	307.5	324.7	322.0
United States	1.0	0.9	1.2	6.33	6.14		5.99	6.0	5.8	7.2	6.9	70.2	70.0	70.0	70.0	4.2	4.1	5.0	4.8
Total Foreign	144.2	141.2	144.8	3.20	3.15	3.24	3.22	461.7	445.4	469.8	466.3	68.0	68.1	68.0	68.0	314.1	303.4	319.6	317.1
Maj. Foreign Exporters	16.4	15.6	16.8	2.23	2.12	2.34	2.34	36.6	33.0	39.3	39.3	64.7	64.6	64.7	64.7	23.7	21.3	25.4	25.4
Burma	4.7	4.5	4.8	2.68	2.72	2.92	2.92	12.5	12.2	14.0	14.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	62.0	7.8	7.6	8.7	8.7
Pakistan	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.53	2.53	2.55	2.55	5.2	4.8	5.3	5.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.5
Thailand	9.7	9.2	9.9	1.95	1.74	2.02	2.02	18.9	16.0	20.0	20.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	12.5	10.6	13.2	13.2
Major Importers	13.0	12.9	12.8	3.99	3.97	4.03	4.03	51.8	51.1	51.4	51.4	68.3	68.5	68.5	68.5	35.4	35.0	35.2	35.2
EC-12	0.3	0.3	0.3	5.79	5.73	5.77	5.77	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	66.7	67.3	67.3	67.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Indonesia	9.9	9.8	9.6	3.94	3.97	4.03	4.03	39.0	38.7	38.7	38.7	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	26.5	26.3	26.3	26.3
Nigeria	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.43	1.31	1.43	1.43	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	66.5	66.5	66.5	66.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Republic of Korea	1.2	1.3	1.2	6.37	6.02	6.23	6.23	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.6	71.2	72.3	72.3	72.3	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.5
Other Maj. Import. */	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.38	2.33	2.37	2.37	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	114.8	112.8	115.3	3.25	3.20	3.29	3.26	373.3	361.3	379.1	375.6	68.3	68.4	68.3	68.3	255.0	247.1	259.1	256.6
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.72	7.50	7.09	7.09	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	71.6	71.0	71.5	71.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Bangladesh	10.6	10.4	10.7	2.18	2.21	2.17	2.17	23.1	23.0	23.3	23.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	15.4	15.3	15.5	15.5
Brazil	6.0	6.0	5.9	1.74	1.83	1.71	1.71	10.4	11.0	10.1	10.1	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.0	7.1	7.5	6.9	6.9
China	32.3	32.1	32.0	5.34	5.42	5.56	5.41	172.2	173.9	178.0	173.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	120.6	121.8	124.6	121.1
India	40.8	39.7	41.5	2.22	2.00	2.24	2.28	90.6	79.5	93.0	94.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	60.4	53.0	62.0	63.0
Japan	2.3	2.1	2.1	6.32	6.19	6.25	6.25	14.6	13.3	13.0	13.0	72.8	72.8	72.8	72.8	10.6	9.7	9.5	9.5
Philippines	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.64	2.58	2.65	2.65	9.0	8.5	9.0	9.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.9
USSR	0.6	0.7	0.7	4.24	4.13	4.15	4.15	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Vietnam	5.7	5.6	5.7	2.81	2.74	2.70	2.70	16.0	15.3	15.4	15.4	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	10.4	9.9	10.0	10.0
Others	13.0	12.9	13.2	2.62	2.59	2.56	2.56	34.2	33.4	33.9	33.9	66.2	66.3	66.2	66.2	22.6	22.1	22.4	22.4

*/ Hong Kong, Iran, Iraq, Ivory Coast, and Saudi Arabia.

AUGUST 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 7

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area 1986/87	Area Prel. 1987/88	Area Proj. 1988/89	Yield 1986/87	Yield Prel. 1987/88	Yield 1988/89 Proj. July	Yield 1988/89 Proj. Aug.	Production 1986/87	Production Prel. 1987/88	Production 1988/89 Proj. July	Production 1988/89 Proj. Aug.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	51.48	53.66	55.88	1.90	1.91		1.68	97.91	102.37	98.76	94.05
United States	23.59	22.84	22.95	2.24	2.27		1.75	52.80	51.84	44.91	40.12
Total Foreign	27.89	30.82	32.93	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.64	45.11	50.53	53.85	53.94
Maj. Foreign Exporters	12.78	14.81	16.74	1.90	1.87	1.84	1.85	24.30	27.70	30.50	31.00
Argentina	3.51	4.30	5.24	1.99	2.30	2.10	2.10	7.00	9.90	11.00	11.00
Brazil	9.27	10.51	11.50	1.87	1.69	1.73	1.74	17.30	17.80	19.50	20.00
Other Foreign	15.11	16.01	16.19	1.38	1.43	1.43	1.42	20.81	22.83	23.35	22.94
Canada	0.38	0.46	0.54	2.50	2.76	2.41	2.01	0.96	1.27	1.30	1.08
China	8.30	8.39	8.30	1.40	1.45	1.45	1.45	11.61	12.18	12.30	12.00
Eastern Europe	0.48	0.53	0.54	1.66	1.31	1.48	1.52	0.81	0.69	0.83	0.82
India	1.39	1.40	1.50	0.60	0.57	0.69	0.73	0.84	0.80	1.00	1.10
Indonesia	0.92	0.95	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.00
Mexico	0.34	0.39	0.23	1.94	1.92	1.74	1.74	0.66	0.75	0.40	0.40
Paraguay	0.53	0.62	0.69	1.79	1.63	1.74	1.74	0.95	1.00	1.20	1.20
USSR	0.75	0.78	0.80	0.94	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.73
Others	2.02	2.49	2.59	1.67	1.80	1.78	1.78	3.38	4.48	4.59	4.61
COTTONSEED											
World	29.90	32.26	34.42	0.91	0.95		0.96	27.10	30.73	32.27	33.07
United States	3.43	4.06	4.71	1.01	1.29		1.13	3.45	5.23	4.90	5.30
Total Foreign	26.47	28.20	29.71	0.89	0.90	0.93	0.93	23.66	25.49	27.37	27.77
China	4.31	4.91	5.50	1.40	1.47	1.41	1.41	6.02	7.21	7.78	7.78
India	7.28	7.40	8.00	0.44	0.41	0.45	0.47	3.22	3.05	3.61	3.74
Pakistan	2.51	2.57	2.57	1.05	1.15	1.14	1.14	2.64	2.95	2.94	2.94
USSR	3.48	3.53	3.46	1.40	1.27	1.41	1.41	4.87	4.49	4.87	4.87
Others	8.91	9.80	10.18	0.78	0.80	0.81	0.83	6.91	7.80	8.18	8.45
PEANUTS											
World	18.43	17.50	18.69	1.11	1.11		1.18	20.49	19.38	21.48	22.00
United States	0.62	0.63	0.67	2.70	2.62		2.95	1.68	1.64	2.02	1.97
Total Foreign	17.81	16.87	18.03	1.06	1.05	1.09	1.11	18.82	17.74	19.46	20.03
Brazil	0.14	0.10	0.10	1.37	1.70	1.50	1.50	0.20	0.17	0.18	0.15
China	3.25	3.06	3.15	1.81	2.02	2.06	2.06	5.88	6.17	6.50	6.50
India	7.15	6.10	7.20	0.85	0.72	0.84	0.90	6.06	4.40	5.90	6.50
Senegal	0.81	0.85	0.79	1.04	1.14	1.02	1.02	0.84	0.96	0.80	0.80
South Africa	0.16	0.21	0.22	0.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.12	0.21	0.22	0.22
Sudan	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.87	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.40
Others	5.78	6.01	6.02	0.91	0.90	0.90	0.91	5.27	5.43	5.46	5.46

CONTINUED

TABLE 7 (Continued)

Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions (Continued)

Country/Region	Area 1986/87	Area Prel. 1987/88	Area Proj. 1988/89	Yield 1986/87	Yield Prel. 1987/88	Yield 1988/89 July	Yield Proj. 1988/89 Aug.	Production 1986/87	Production Prel. 1987/88	Production 1988/89 July	Production Proj. 1988/89 Aug.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											
World	14.06	14.87	14.87	1.37	1.39		1.44	19.26	20.70	21.04	21.43
United States	0.79	0.72	0.71	1.53	1.65		1.48	1.21	1.18	1.05	1.05
Total Foreign	13.26	14.16	14.57	1.36	1.38	1.37	1.40	18.04	19.51	19.99	20.38
Argentina	1.80	2.06	2.40	1.39	1.36	1.33	1.33	2.50	2.80	3.20	3.20
China	1.04	0.95	1.00	1.48	1.42	1.45	1.45	1.54	1.35	1.45	1.45
EC-12	2.14	2.32	2.08	1.54	1.69	1.62	1.70	3.29	3.92	3.40	3.54
East Europe	1.33	1.38	1.34	2.15	1.74	1.81	1.94	2.86	2.39	2.48	2.60
USSR	3.85	4.16	4.25	1.37	1.46	1.46	1.48	5.26	6.08	6.20	6.30
Others	3.11	3.30	3.50	0.84	0.90	0.94	0.94	2.60	2.98	3.27	3.29
RAPESEED											
World	14.65	16.22	16.31	1.33	1.41		1.32	19.46	22.84	21.93	21.49
Total Foreign	14.65	16.22	16.31	1.33	1.41		1.32	19.46	22.84	21.93	21.49
Canada	2.64	2.67	3.30	1.43	1.44	1.15	1.15	3.79	3.85	3.80	3.80
China	4.92	5.29	4.70	1.20	1.27	1.20	1.21	5.88	6.73	6.00	5.70
EC-12	1.33	1.87	1.92	2.77	3.16	3.00	2.85	3.69	5.90	5.71	5.47
East Europe	0.96	0.93	0.89	2.38	2.31	2.31	2.37	2.28	2.14	2.01	2.11
India	3.73	4.10	4.00	0.71	0.71	0.73	0.73	2.64	2.90	2.90	2.90
Others	1.09	1.37	1.50	1.10	0.96	1.01	1.00	1.19	1.31	1.51	1.51
FLAXSEED											
World	4.34	4.20	4.10	0.62	0.56		0.49	2.69	2.34	2.13	2.00
United States	0.28	0.19	0.10	1.06	1.01		0.95	0.29	0.19	0.09	0.09
Total Foreign	4.06	4.01	4.01	0.59	0.54	0.51	0.48	2.40	2.15	2.03	1.91
Argentina	0.75	0.69	0.65	0.83	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.62	0.55	0.53	0.53
Canada	0.76	0.62	0.57	1.36	1.28	1.18	0.96	1.03	0.79	0.68	0.55
India	1.23	1.35	1.30	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.34	0.40	0.38	0.38
USSR	1.05	1.07	1.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.26
Others	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.67	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19
MAJOR OILSEEDS TOTAL	132.85	138.71	144.28	1.41	1.43		1.34	186.92	198.35	197.60	194.03
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.80	4.39	4.73	4.73
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.57	2.77	2.85	2.85
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	194.28	205.50	205.18	201.61
PALM OIL *	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.10	8.65	8.99	8.99

* Not included in total oilseeds.

TABLE 8

Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area			Yield				Production			
		Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89 Proj.			Prel.	1988/89 Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	July	Aug.	1986/87	1987/88	July	Aug.
	Million Hectares			Kilograms Per Hectare				Million 480-Pound Bales			
World	29.9	32.6	34.5	512	537		542	70.4	80.3	84.2	85.9
United States	3.4	4.1	4.7	618	791		691	9.7	14.8	13.7	14.9
Total Foreign	26.5	28.5	29.8	499	501	515	518	60.7	65.5	70.5	71.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	12.1	12.9	13.6	748	760	776	776	41.5	45.1	47.9	48.3
Australia	0.1	0.2	0.2	1452	1149	1161	1204	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	737	831	822	822	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
China	4.3	4.9	5.5	824	865	831	831	16.3	19.5	21.0	21.0
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	909	845	846	846	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.3	926	956	939	939	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.1
Pakistan	2.5	2.6	2.6	527	573	572	572	6.1	6.8	6.8	6.8
Sudan	0.4	0.3	0.4	471	464	467	467	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Turkey	0.6	0.6	0.7	885	916	943	910	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.0
USSR	3.5	3.5	3.4	762	700	794	794	12.2	11.3	12.4	12.4
Major Importers 2/	0.3	0.3	0.4	930	840	846	846	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	14.1	15.3	15.9	275	274	287	290	17.8	19.2	21.1	21.1
Argentina	0.3	0.5	0.5	318	470	376	376	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.8
Brazil	2.2	2.5	2.5	303	295	318	310	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.5
India	7.3	7.4	8.0	222	207	226	234	7.4	7.0	8.3	8.6
Syria	0.1	0.1	0.1	874	835	933	933	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Others	4.2	4.7	4.8	328	331	345	344	6.3	7.2	7.6	7.6

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

AUGUST 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

TABLE 9

NOTE: The table below presents a 7-year record of the differences between the August projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the August projections and the final estimates have averaged 15.8 million tons (3.2 percent) ranging from -32.1 to 10.7 million tons. The August projection has been below the final estimate four times and above three times.

RELIABILITY OF AUGUST PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATE, 1981/82-87/88 1/				
	AVERAGE	AVERAGE	Difference	BELOW FINAL	ABOVE FINAL
	PERCENT	----MILLION METRIC TONS----		NUMBER OF YEARS 2/	
WHEAT					
WORLD	3.2	15.8	-32.1 10.7	4	3
U.S.	1.7	1.1	-1.8 2.0	4	4
FOREIGN	3.8	16.0	-31.1 12.0	4	3
COARSE GRAINS 3/					
WORLD	1.9	14.3	-22.5 26.9	4	3
U.S.	5.4	10.0	-16.7 30.6	4	3
FOREIGN	2.0	11.4	-21.5 18.6	3	4
RICE (MILLED)					
WORLD	3.1	9.5	-24.4 8.0	4	3
U.S.	5.0	0.2	-0.4 0.3	3	3
FOREIGN	3.2	9.7	-24.7 8.0	4	3
SOYBEANS					
WORLD	2.6	2.3	-2.0 5.0	3	4
U.S.	5.7	2.9	-3.8 5.7	1	6
FOREIGN	5.9	2.3	-2.8 3.3	4	3
		----MILLION 480-LB. BALES----			
COTTON					
WORLD	4.3	3.3	-11.1 5.5	5	2
U.S.	6.0	0.8	-1.9 1.0	4	2
FOREIGN	3.8	2.6	-10.7 4.5	5	2
		----MILLION BUSHELS----			
UNITED STATES					
==========					
CORN	6.1	351	-599 1,071	3	4
SORGHUM	6.6	50	-82 83	5	2
BARLEY	3.3	18	-13 46	2	5
OATS	5.2	23	-26 57	3	4

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1986/87 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year and for 1987/88 last month's estimate.
2/ May not total seven if projection was the same as the final estimate.
3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

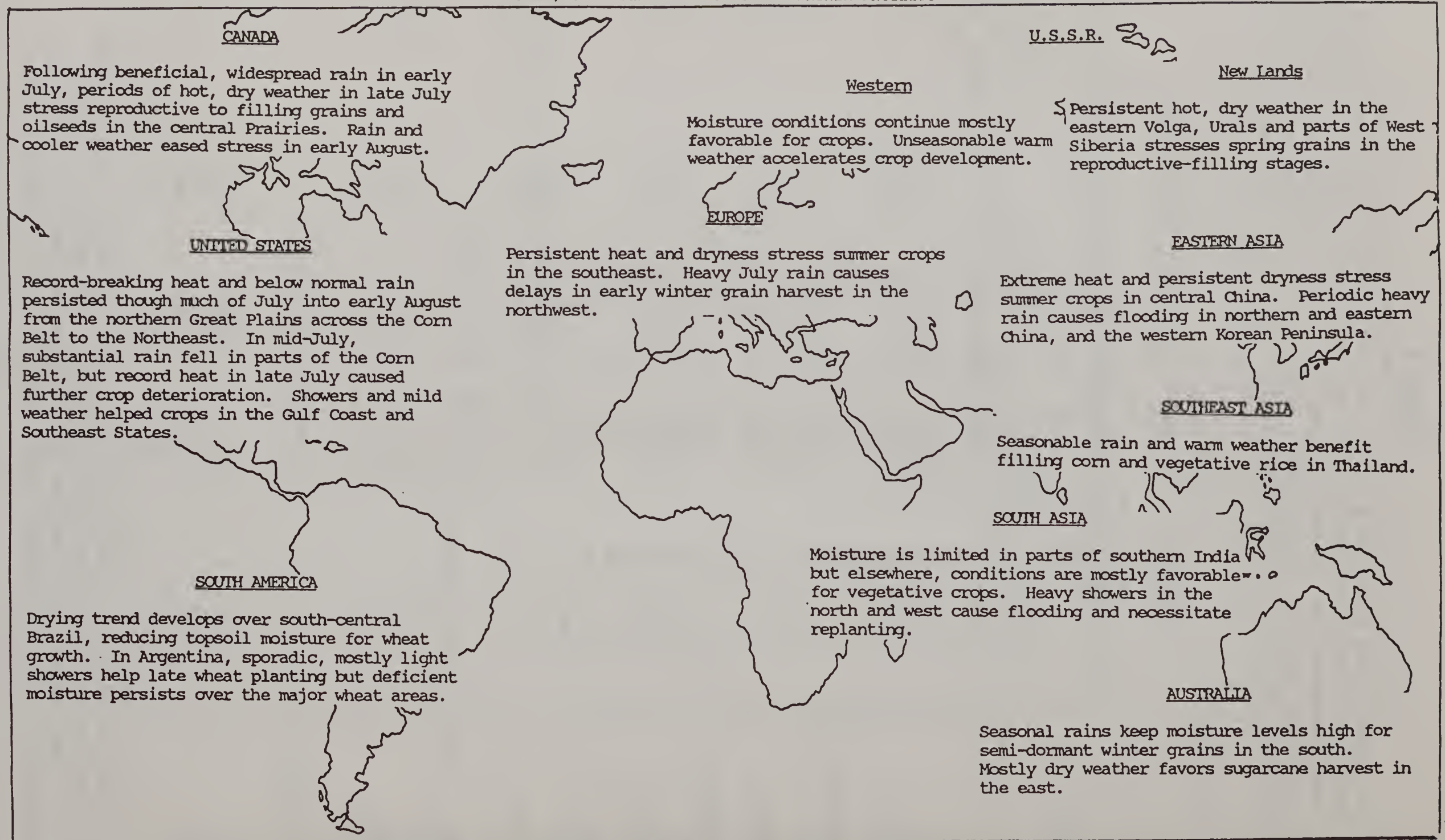
AUGUST 1988 FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

MAP 1

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

Date August 11, 1988

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY



(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 447-7917).

WEATHER BRIEFS

NORTHWEST EUROPE UNFAVORABLY WET

Northwestern Europe was unfavorably wet during July, especially eastern United Kingdom, the Low Countries, and far northern France. Above normal rainfall and occasionally brisk winds hit during the first ten days to two weeks of July, with more normal weather through the rest of the month. The stormy weather came shortly before the normal harvest period for fall sown crops such as wheat and rapeseed. Yields may be down slightly and grain or seed quality reduced because of increased lodging and sprouting. Mostly dry and warm weather has returned since late July, providing favorable conditions for crop drying and harvest.

SOUTHEAST EUROPE HOT AND DRY

Above normal temperatures during July and below normal summer rainfall were unfavorable for spring planted crops in most of southeastern Europe. Spring rains were near normal from Hungary through Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, providing adequate soil moisture for germination and early crop development. Rainfall diminished as the summer progressed, and July was extremely dry and hot in most areas. The generally dry and hot conditions favored fall planted crops as they matured and were harvested, but spring planted crops were stressed. Some crops, especially corn, probably were stressed during reproduction and early filling. Yield potentials appear to be reduced, with further reductions likely if the hot and dry conditions prevail through grain filling. More drought resistant crops such as sunflowers will probably fare better.

WEATHER EXTREMES IN CHINA

Owing to its great physical size, China typically experiences many weather extremes during the growing season. However, the episodes of extreme weather conditions during the present growing season appear to be more extensive and persistent than usual. As a result, China will probably have lower crop production in most commodities than previously expected.

The primary agricultural areas of southern and eastern China reported above normal temperatures and below normal rain this summer, mainly stressing rice, corn, and vegetable crops. Rain occasionally brought temporary relief from the heat and dryness, but accumulations were locally excessive. Northeast China also experienced episodes of extreme weather. Alternating periods of extreme heat and heavy rain stressed primarily corn and soybeans in Liaoning, Jilin, and Heilongjiang. Secondary agricultural areas elsewhere in China experienced more normal weather, only partially offsetting expected production losses in the primary areas.

CANADA: PRIVATE FIRM DEVELOPING EDIBLE LINSEED OIL

The U.S. agricultural counselor in Ottawa reports that a seed research company is working on a variety of flax called "Linola" which contains a low level of linolenic acid. Linolenic acid itself is considered harmless, but its presence makes linseed oil go rancid quickly. In most linseed oils it comprises about 52 percent of all fatty acids and the company hopes to reduce this to about 5 percent, lower than either soybean or edible rapeseed oil. The research company suggests that Linola will appeal to the health food sector with a polyunsaturated to unsaturated fat ratio which is as good or better than rapeseed and sunflower oil.

Linola may also provide a good alternative to rapeseed in cropping rotations with grains. To control disease problems, neither crop should be repeated in the same field until the fourth year. Over half of Canada's flax is grown in Manitoba and many of the southern Manitoba crop districts plant about even acreages of flax and rapeseed. With an expanded market for flaxseed, farmers might consider including two oilseed crops in a 4-year crop rotation.

INDIA: IMPROVED JULY CONDITIONS BOOST 1988/89 PRODUCTION OUTLOOK

Overall agricultural conditions have improved remarkably all across India, due to widespread heavy shower activity in July. The U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi reports an excellent crop outlook, and has increased foodgrain, oilseed, and cotton estimates. Continued consistent rainfall is necessary through September to carry all summer season (kharif) crops through reproductive growth phases. However, the substantial soil moisture supplies from the heavy July rainfall have significantly boosted country-wide production potential. Irrigation supplies for winter crops in the northern Gangetic Plain, and reservoirs in the key southern growing states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu also have been substantially improved, contributing to the current optimistic forecast.

THAILAND: DETAILS OF THE PADDY MORTGAGE SCHEME

In 1987, the Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC) was granted roughly US$200 million from the Bank of Thailand at 1 percent interest for loan to farmers who pledged paddy (unmilled rice) stocks as collateral. The paddy was held on-farm. Farmers could borrow a maximum of 80 percent of the value of pledged stocks. They had to apply in groups of 5-15 with all members jointly liable to the BAAC for anyone's failure to repay. The loans could be used as either planting or marketing credit. Interest was charged at the rate of 3 percent annually for 6 months, and 7.25 percent afterwards. This program proved popular, as 76 percent of the available funding was distributed in 1987. In 1988, the Bank of Thailand will no longer support the scheme, but the Thai government agreed to subsidize the BAAC for the difference between the 3 percent loans and the commercial rate of about 8 percent. The BAAC also has allocated US$4 million in low interest (5 percent) loans to help farmers build grain storage facilities.

ARGENTINA: POULTRY INDUSTRY FACES CRISIS

Recent sharp increases in international prices for grains and oilseeds have magnified problems for poultry producers in Argentina. During 1986 and 1987, demand for poultry products increased very rapidly inducing rapid production growth and large government imports of poultry meat. With the deterioration in general economic conditions, demand has fallen, bringing lower prices. In addition, most government imports are still unsold and are acting as a drag on the market, due to both quantity and fear that some of the imports may have been improperly stored. Producers have petitioned the government to: 1) reschedule loans and ensure feed supplies until the next harvest; 2) buy some of the current surplus production; and 3) reexport current stocks. Thus far, the government has been largely noncommittal on any of the proposals.

AUSTRALIA: COMPUTER TRACKING SYSTEM FOR BEEF DEVELOPED

In response to problems with pesticide residues in its export beef, Australia has developed a nationwide data base and computer tracking system for the beef industry. The system, said to be a world "first," gives: 1) the Australian inspection service immediate access to laboratory results; 2) export slaughtering plants access to the data; and 3) individual cattle producers the ability to have a complete listing of all test results affecting their properties. Proponents of the system claim it will allow Australia to guarantee that its beef does not violate any country's pesticide residue limits.

BRAZIL: SOYBEAN PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO INCREASE SIGNIFICANTLY

Brazilian soybean production is expected to increase significantly this year as farmers respond to higher international prices. The U.S. agricultural officer in Sao Paulo reports that most sources are estimating a 10- to 20-percent increase in planted area over last year. However, the increase could be somewhat less than this, since actual plantings of soybeans and competing crops will largely depend on Brazilian agricultural production policies and relative market prices in September and October when spring planting commences.

Intending to maintain a balance in the production of corn, soybeans, and other crops, the Brazilian Government announced new credit and price support programs. These new programs improved production incentives for corn and edible beans, while reducing incentives for most other major commodities.

There is some concern regarding the availability and quality of soybean seed in Mato Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul. Reduced seed supplies may hamper original planting intentions in these major producing states.

CANADA: 1988/89 INITIAL PAYMENTS RAISED

On July 20, the Minister of State for Grains and Oilseeds announced an increase in initial payments for Canadian Wheat Board grains. The new rates reflect an increase in world grain prices since the initial prices were originally announced on April 22. The following table shows initial payments per ton for wheat, oats, and barley, in-store Thunder Bay or Vancouver.

	Can$ Per Metric Ton		
	April 22	July 20	Increase
No. 1 Canadian Western Red Spring Wheat	120	150	25%
No. 1 Canadian Western Amber Durum Wheat	125	175	40%
No. 1 Canadian Western Oats (Milling Oats)	125	195	56%
No. 1 Canadian Western Barley	65	120	85%
Special Select Canadian Western 6-Row Barley	125	180	44%

EASTERN EUROPE SUNFLOWERSEED PRODUCTION

For 1988/89, sunflowerseed production in Eastern Europe is forecast at 2.6 million tons on 1.34 million hectares. This is 214,000 tons more than the 1987 harvest and second only to the 1986 record outturn of 2.86 million tons. The 1988 harvested area is forecast to be 2.5 percent smaller than last year, as less attractive prices in Yugoslavia reduced plantings. The area harvested to sunflowers in Eastern Europe is 50 percent larger than that of rapeseed. In fact, sunflowers are the predominant vegetable oil-producing plant in Eastern Europe.

Romania and Hungary are the two leading sunflowerseed producing countries in the region. Together they account for nearly two-thirds of Eastern European sunflowerseed production. The Romanian sunflowerseed crop is forecast to be 850,000 tons on 470,000 hectares. Average yield is expected to be 27 percent higher than last year's record low of 1.43 metric tons per hectare. Sunflowerseed production in Hungary is expected to be 800,000 tons on 375,000 hectares. Yields are estimated to average 2.5 percent greater than those of last year. Yugoslavia and Bulgaria are the other major producing countries in Eastern Europe. Yugoslavia sunflowerseed production is estimated at 440,000 metric tons, down 53,000 or 11 percent from last year's record production. The U.S. agricultural attache in Belgrade reports that sunflower area will be significantly smaller than last year, mainly due to protective prices which favor corn and wheat. Production in Bulgaria is estimated to be 450,000 tons, up 50,000 or 12.5 percent from last year's level. Harvested area is expected to be similar to last year, while yields are forecast to be 13 percent higher.

Presently, average sunflower yield for the region is estimated to be 5 percent greater than last year's drought-reduced level. Understandably, weather is the most important factor causing yield variability. Recent hot, dry weather in the Balkans has raised concern for the outlook of the sunflowerseed harvest. Until early July the crop had received ample rainfall, providing adequate soil moisture. During the last half of July, however, most of the Eastern European sunflower areas received only light rains and had higher than normal temperatures, often exceeding 40 Celsius. This has raised concern that yields might be reduced if the hot and dry weather continues through late August.

Frank Coolidge (202) 382-8865

COTTON IN PAKISTAN

RECENT GROWTH

Cotton production in Pakistan has experienced spectacular growth in the past several years, boosting its position as the country's leading agricultural export commodity. As a result of the phenomenal growth in production, Pakistan is currently the fifth largest cotton producer in the world and the third largest exporter. Raw cotton and cotton-based goods currently account for 40-50 percent of Pakistan's foreign exchange earnings. With this important position in the Pakistani agricultural economy, cotton production and exports are projected to maintain their strong up trend. Output during the 1988/89 season is estimated at 6.8 million bales, in line with the previous year's record level, and up over 209 percent from the poor 2.2-million-bale crop of 1983.

During the early 1980's, area sown to cotton in Pakistan grew gradually. Increases in planted area were maintained primarily because of the profitability of cotton with respect to other traditional summer crops, such as rice and sugarcane. Although area increases partially accounted for greater production during this time, the dramatic growth in output is primarily due to plantings of high-yielding cotton varieties, better agronomic practices, fertilizer subsidies, and interest-free loans for pesticides.

In general, cotton progressed especially well with the wealthier sector of the farming community, i.e., large landholders better equipped to handle new agricultural technology and the added expense entailed by it. In 1984/85, with the advent of widespread use of improved cotton varieties and ample fertilizer supplies, the country experienced a 23-percent increase in production and a 24-percent increase in yield over the 1982/83 level. Since that harvest, both yield and production have continued to climb, with record production recorded in each of the past 4 years.

During this period of expansion, however, production was subject to wide swings due to a host of problems, including insect infestation, insufficient irrigation water, unfavorable weather conditions, flooding, or competition from other crops. For example, insect infestation during the 1983/84 cotton season caused production to plunge to 2.2 million bales, from the 3.8-million-bale 1982/83 crop. During the last several years, better agronomic practices have resulted in a steady increase in output.

At present, government policy is to encourage increased production through the development and widespread distribution of high-yielding cotton varieties. Planted area increases will continue to occur when cotton is more competitively priced than alternative crops. For example, farmers' satisfaction with cash returns from the 1987/88 harvest boosted planted area in 1988/89 over last year's record level. However, some of this cotton area was recently lost to widespread flooding.

PAKISTAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

The government of Pakistan maintains control over the domestic cotton industry through its program of support prices and under the auspices of the Pakistan Central Cotton Committee (PCCC). The PCCC is the federal agency responsible for cotton research and development. It creates a national cotton production plan each year, with area and production targets. The plan also is supplemented by farm extension information regarding new varieties, planting and harvest scheduling, fertilizer and pesticide recommendations, and a host of other practical tips.

The PCCC is also responsible for ongoing varietal research at its regional cotton institutes and the development and dissemination of improved production technology. The release of high-yielding cotton varieties through this network in the early 1980's helped usher in the dramatic production increases of the past 4 years. The combination of hybrid seeds, adequate fertilizer supplies, and increased farmer familiarity with improved management techniques helped boost Pakistan to fifth place in world cotton production in 1985/86, thus emerging as a major exporting country.

PRODUCTION

Cotton production is focused in the heavily irrigated alluvial plains of the Indus Basin in Punjab and Sind Provinces. Small quantities also are grown in Baluchistan and Northwest Frontier Province. Most of the cotton grown in Pakistan is medium and medium-long staple cotton, with plantings of high-quality, medium-long and long staple varieties increasing since the 1979/80 season.

The soils in the Indus Basin are alkaline in nature, while the irrigation water is often saline. Salinity is a serious and widespread soil/water problem in the region, and is intensified by continued improper irrigation management. Irrigation is provided by perennial and seasonal canals, and supplemented by tubewells (diesel or electric pumpsets). Nearly all cotton area is irrigated.

Cotton harvesting is performed primarily by hand and is normally complete by December. A winter wheat crop follows cotton, with approximately 45 percent of the total cotton area double-cropped with wheat. Farmers are often forced to weigh the cost benefits of waiting for an additional third or fourth picking of cotton in the late autumn, versus potential wheat yield reductions from late wheat planting.

Originally only "Desi" cotton, an indigenous, short-staple, coarse cotton of the aboreum species, was grown in Pakistan. During the 15th century, the Portuguese introduced the upland (American) hirsutum cotton. Today, American upland varieties account for approximately 97 percent of total cotton area. In the Punjab, the three primary cotton varieties grown are B557, MNH93, and Niab 93. With the exception of B557, these varieties are early maturing, heat tolerant, and yield high-quality fiber. In Sind Province, two high-yielding cotton varieties, Sarmast and Qalandri, are grown.

As a result of recent government policy to heavily subsidize fertilizer use, chemical fertilizers are readily available in most villages. Fertilizers are sold primarily by private dealers, but also by commercial banks and cooperative societies on credit. In the past several years, fertilizer supplies have been adequate; however, in practice, farmers generally apply less than recommended rates to their crops. Timeliness of fertilizer application to achieve proper development and boost yields has been problematic, and is currently a major government extension focus. Insecticides are currently in use on approximately 63 percent of planted area, however, the number of sprayings varies greatly. The Provincial Government of Punjab encourages farmers to spray their fields by providing sprayers at subsidized rates, while the Sind Provincial Government subsidizes loans for the purchase of sprayers.

Lack of commercial credit availability to the majority of farmers continues to be an impediment to improving cotton production. Many farmers in Pakistan are classified as small to medium, those with landholdings of less than 10 hectares. These individuals normally rely on somewhat limited funds from family members or friends to finance production. This credit is usually inadequate to cover costs of fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation equipment, power, and hired labor. As a result, application of less than recommended crop inputs, along with poorer crop management by this large group of farmers has led to lower than potential cotton yields.

OUTLOOK

The substantial foreign exchange generated by cotton exports, coupled with continued farmer satisfaction with cotton returns will primarily influence the production outlook in the coming years. The future picture in Pakistan is favorable, owing to the increases possible through achieving the yield potential of the improved varieties already in use with better agronomic practices.

Increased yields have been achieved during the last several years as a result of high-yielding cotton varieties, improved cultural practices, adequate fertilizer supplies, and plant protection measures (i.e., timely application of pesticides). However, many major problems still persist due to inefficient resource management (from extension services to availability of credit), planting of uncertified seed, soil salinity and waterlogging, and total dependence on pesticides to control insect populations.

Pakistan has established itself as a good, reliable, and competitive source for medium-staple cotton, and is aggressively pushing its exports of medium-long and long-staple cotton quite successfully. As a result, Pakistan's medium-staple cotton exports compete directly with medium-staple cotton exports from the United States. Their medium-staple cotton varieties have improved over the last several years, particularly with respect to strength, uniformity, and maturity. In the next several years, China is likely to be added to the list of major exporters that compete "head on" with Pakistan in the medium-staple raw cotton export market.

Michael Shean (202) 475-5135
Patricia Sheikh (202) 382-8879

OVERVIEW OF WORLD OATS PRODUCTION

SPECIES DESCRIPTION

Oats, Avena sativa, are native to western Asia and eastern Europe and are now grown mainly in North America and Europe, including European USSR. Total world production for 1988/89 is estimated at 40.9 million tons. In terms of area and production, oats ranks fifth among cereals. The plants have the highest moisture requirements of all small grains and are particularly intolerant of hot, dry weather during grain fill. Oats are most commonly used for livestock feed, and almost two-thirds of production is retained for on-farm use. Oats have more protein per pound than corn but fewer calories, and are a nutritious feed, high in protein, fat, vitamins, and minerals such as iron and phosphorus.

The traditional role of oats as a rotation crop to breakup the cycles of diseases and pests has been eroded by the use of herbicides and insecticides. Oats are normally harvested 90-110 days after planting at 14 percent or less moisture content, but are also often cut in the milk and fill stages for use as hay or silage.

COUNTRY-LEVEL PRODUCTION CHARACTERISTICS

In the United States, production is estimated at 3.0 million tons, down 45 percent from last year due to drought, causing the lowest output this century. The United States, in the 1970's, produced about 15 percent of world output, down from the almost 30 percent harvested in the early 1960's. The north-central region, comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and the Dakotas, produces over two-thirds of the national harvest, although oats are cropped in 36 states. White oats are grown in the north-central states, red oats in the South, and gray oats in the Pacific Northwest. Oats are often used in a rotation with corn and alfalfa, although in recent years they have been used extensively as a cover and/or nurse crop on idled land. In the South, winter oats are used as a cover crop after corn, cotton, or soybeans. Less than 3 percent of U.S. oats are irrigated and oats yields have been roughly equal to sorghum and barley. Most oats produced are used as feed, but food use has been increasing.

In the Soviet Union, production is estimated at 17.5 million tons, down 5 percent from 1987/88 due to a reduction in both estimated area and yield. As the dominant world oats producer, the Soviet Union, in turn, supports the largest equine population. The RSFSR is by far the largest producing region, with roughly 85 percent of total sown area, followed by the Ukraine (5 percent), Belorussia (3 percent), and Kazakhstan (3 percent).

In Canada, production is estimated at 2.9 million tons, down slightly from last year. Oats area expanded this year in response to good off-board prices and higher initial Canadian Wheat Board prices. About 80 percent of the crop is harvested in western Canada, with 40 percent of total output coming from Alberta, 25 percent from Saskatchewan, and 14 percent from Manitoba.

In West Germany, production is estimated at 2.6 million tons, up 8 percent from last year. The recent trend of diminishing oats area was reversed this year. As much as 85 percent of the crop is held for on-farm use.

In Poland, production is estimated at 2.2 million tons, down 9 percent from 1987/88. The area sown is affected in large part by pricing policies which favor wheat and barley. Oats are normally grown on the poorer, sandy soils common in the Warsaw region and along the southern border, where they are rotated with rye and potatoes. Almost all production is used for feed on farms; government procurement is minimal.

In Australia, production is estimated at 2.1 million tons, up 13 percent from last year. Western Australia, southern New South Wales, and Victoria, together, produce roughly 90 percent of the total harvest. The crop in Queensland and northern New South Wales is used almost exclusively for livestock grazing.

In Sweden, production is estimated at 1.5 million tons, up 7 percent from 1987/88. Current government programs, such as the "Adjustment 90" scheme, are attempting to reduce or eliminate exportable oats surpluses in order to reduce the price support costs. The weather this year has been warmer than normal with moderate rainfall; quality is expected to be much better than last year.

In France, production is estimated at 1.0 million tons, virtually unchanged from last year. Approximately 45 percent of the crop is winter sown. Oats are most commonly found in the central and west-central regions, including Dijon, Rennes, and Orleans.

In Finland, production is estimated at 1.2 million tons, up 66 percent from last year's poor harvest. As in Sweden, government policy is to reduce output. Warm, dry weather this year is strikingly different from the extremely cold, wet spring experienced in 1987. The area sown in 1988 was affected by seed shortages, as there was a lack of imported seed suitable for Finland's northern climate. About 20 percent of the crop is normally marketed.

In East Germany, production is estimated at 0.6 million tons, down 14 percent from last year due to June drought. State policy has been to reduce oats area, while increasing yields, in order to increase the area available to wheat and barley.

In Argentina, production is estimated at 0.7 million tons, up 8 percent from 1987/88 due to increased area. Normally only about 20 percent of planted area is harvested for grain--most is grazed for fodder. Yields are volatile and related to the severity of the winters and the date when livestock are removed from the fields. Oats are produced in the provinces of Buenos Aires (80 percent of total national output), La Pampa, Santa Fe, and Cordoba. Oats planting is 20-35 days behind normal this year because of dry weather since early May. As a result, some farmers have decided not to sow oats and are opting to wait until September to plant corn or oilseeds.

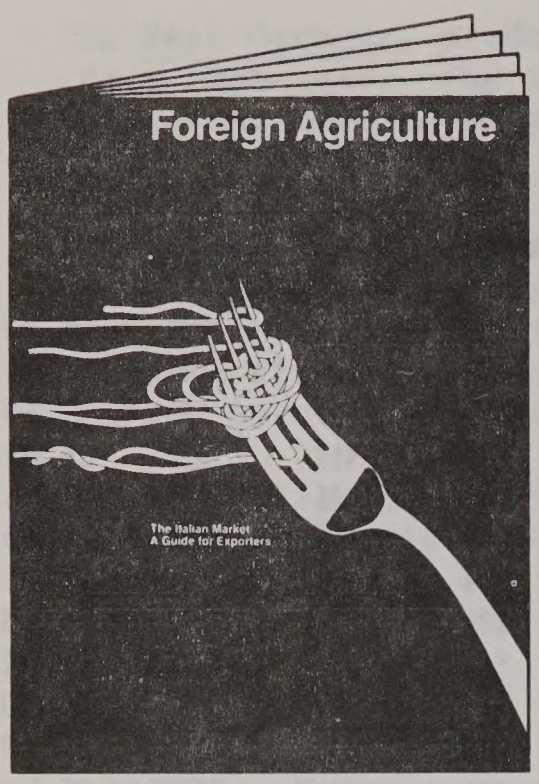
In the United Kingdom, production is estimated at 0.7 million tons, up 44 percent from last year's poor harvest. Firm prices have stimulated a sharp increase in area this year. Production is centered in southeast and southwest England and in the West Midlands.

TABLE 10

WORLD OATS PRODUCTION

HARVESTED AREA	----Thousand Hectares----										
	USSR	USA	Canada	West Germany	Poland	Australia	Sweden	France	Finland	East Germany	WORLD
1974/75	11,567	5,102	2,499	851	1,182	897	436	670	550	222	28,743
1975/76	12,107	5,261	2,414	920	1,291	988	464	655	572	243	29,740
1976/77	11,269	4,775	2,409	855	1,115	995	450	652	551	190	27,880
1977/78	13,026	5,463	2,132	793	1,097	1,076	458	625	417	153	29,422
1978/79	12,097	4,503	1,828	973	1,030	1,359	453	611	446	153	27,741
1979/80	12,239	3,918	1,541	919	1,094	1,123	457	540	451	136	26,576
1980/81	11,770	3,503	1,515	856	997	1,093	452	534	448	155	25,301
1981/82	12,470	3,807	1,561	825	1,156	1,388	474	501	434	172	26,753
1982/83	11,489	4,151	1,612	888	1,086	1,212	477	518	459	218	26,262
1983/84	12,400	3,671	1,400	729	1,042	1,772	404	434	449	163	26,498
1984/85	12,806	3,303	1,406	669	934	1,041	428	433	441	161	25,619
1985/86	12,604	3,309	1,263	697	994	1,068	445	425	411	178	25,360
1986/87	13,173	2,776	1,287	605	924	1,145	456	308	403	163	24,982
1987/88	11,790	2,802	1,263	559	856	1,369	397	281	368	158	23,686
1988/89 AUGUST	11,500	2,172	1,450	587	900	1,700	424	267	400	155	23,455
YIELD	----Tons/Hectare----										
1974/75	1.32	1.71	1.59	4.09	2.74	0.97	3.87	3.11	2.02	4.15	1.69
1975/76	1.03	1.76	1.86	3.74	2.26	1.15	2.85	2.97	2.53	3.21	1.55
1976/77	1.61	1.64	2.01	2.92	2.42	1.08	2.78	2.19	2.85	2.66	1.73
1977/78	1.41	2.00	2.02	3.42	2.33	0.92	3.09	3.08	2.45	2.69	1.73
1978/79	1.53	1.87	1.98	4.16	2.42	1.30	3.42	3.61	2.43	3.89	1.83
1979/80	1.24	1.95	1.93	4.02	2.00	1.26	3.33	3.42	2.84	3.91	1.68
1980/81	1.32	1.90	2.00	3.80	2.25	1.03	3.47	3.61	2.81	3.75	1.72
1981/82	0.99	1.94	2.04	3.88	2.36	1.16	3.83	3.54	2.32	3.48	1.56
1982/83	1.46	2.07	2.26	4.25	2.40	0.70	3.49	3.48	2.88	3.89	1.84
1983/84	1.52	1.89	1.98	3.41	2.28	1.30	3.14	3.17	3.13	3.07	1.74
1984/85	1.50	2.08	1.83	4.44	2.79	1.31	4.45	4.37	3.00	4.35	1.89
1985/86	1.63	2.28	2.17	4.70	2.70	1.25	3.75	4.24	2.96	4.19	1.96
1986/87	1.66	2.02	2.53	4.44	2.70	1.36	3.26	3.27	2.92	4.09	1.90
1987/88	1.57	1.94	2.37	4.30	2.87	1.36	3.63	3.72	1.96	4.18	1.83
1988/89 AUGUST	1.52	1.38	2.00	4.43	2.48	1.24	3.64	3.80	3.00	3.68	1.75
PRODUCTION	----Thousand Metric Tons----										
1974/75	15,302	8,718	3,977	3,482	3,244	874	1,686	2,081	1,113	922	48,706
1975/76	12,495	9,275	4,480	3,445	2,920	1,141	1,321	1,948	1,450	780	46,208
1976/77	18,113	7,838	4,831	2,497	2,695	1,072	1,251	1,431	1,573	506	48,115
1977/78	18,407	10,930	4,303	2,714	2,552	990	1,416	1,928	1,022	411	50,768
1978/79	18,507	8,443	3,621	4,049	2,492	1,763	1,550	2,203	1,082	595	50,842
1979/80	15,200	7,646	2,978	3,697	2,186	1,411	1,524	1,845	1,283	532	44,517
1980/81	15,544	6,659	3,028	3,249	2,245	1,128	1,567	1,927	1,258	582	43,484
1981/82	12,400	7,396	3,188	3,200	2,731	1,617	1,816	1,774	1,008	598	41,818
1982/83	16,800	8,602	3,637	3,777	2,608	848	1,663	1,802	1,320	848	48,357
1983/84	18,800	6,923	2,773	2,489	2,377	2,296	1,268	1,374	1,407	500	45,993
1984/85	19,200	6,875	2,576	2,973	2,604	1,367	1,904	1,892	1,321	700	48,311
1985/86	20,500	7,559	2,736	3,278	2,682	1,330	1,668	1,803	1,218	746	49,740
1986/87	21,929	5,608	3,251	2,687	2,496	1,560	1,486	1,007	1,175	666	47,546
1987/88	18,495	5,425	2,995	2,406	2,460	1,859	1,440	1,045	723	660	43,450
1988/89 AUGUST	17,500	2,995	2,900	2,600	2,230	2,100	1,545	1,015	1,200	570	40,936

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:1988-201-040:60885/FAS



Do you need information about

- Overseas markets and buying trends?
- New competitors and products?
- Trade policy developments?
- Overseas promotional activities?

Then **Foreign Agriculture** — USDA's fact-filled monthly agricultural trade magazine — is for you. Based on official USDA data available nowhere else, **Foreign Agriculture** articles are clear and crisp, written to provide the export information you need, in a concise and extremely readable form.

Special information is found in **Foreign Agriculture**'s telegraphed, targeted news departments: Fact File, Country Briefs and Marketing News. And its tables and graphs will give you an immediate grasp of what's going on overseas.

In addition, periodic special issues—such as the one devoted entirely to the 10 steps to marketing success—will give you a wide range of detailed information about overseas markets.

If you use agricultural facts and figures in your business, you need **Foreign Agriculture**.

Subscribe today! Just $11.00 ($14.00 for foreign delivery) brings you Foreign Agriculture for 12 full months.

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

$11.00 domestic (United States and its possessions); $14.00 foreign. Send a check for the total amount payable to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Only checks on U.S. banks, cashier's checks, or money orders will be accepted. **No refunds can be made.**

Mail this form to:

Foreign Agricultural Service
Room 4642–S
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250–1000

Enter My Subscription To FOREIGN AGRICULTURE

Please print or type

Name (last, first, middle initial)

Organization or Firm

Street or P.O. Box Number

City | State | Zip Code

Country

FAS Circulars: Market Information For Agricultural Exporters

As an agricultural exporter, you need timely, reliable information on changing consumer preferences, needs of foreign buyers, and the supply and demand situation in countries around the world.

The Foreign Agricultural Service can provide that information in its commodity circulars.

World agricultural information and updates on special FAS export services for the food and agricultural trade all are available in these periodic circulars.

For a sample copy of these reports—which can supply you with the information you need to make sound business decisions—check the box indicated, fill out the address form, and mail it today.

To subscribe: Indicate which publications you want. Send a check for the total amount payable to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Only checks on U.S. banks, cashier's checks, or international money orders will be accepted. NO REFUNDS CAN BE MADE.

Mail this form to: Foreign Agricultural Service
Information Division
Room 4644-S
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250-1000

No. of Subscriptions			Subscription Rate	
			Domestic	Foreign
____	10022	World Cocoa Situation (2 issues)	$ 3.00	$ 4.00
____	10003	World Coffee Situation (3 issues)	5.00	10.00
____	10004	World Cotton Situation (12 issues)	20.00	30.00
		Dairy, Livestock & Poultry:		
____	10005	Dairy, Livestock & Poultry: Export Trade & Prospects (12 issues)	20.00	35.00
____	10006	Meat & Dairy Monthly Imports (12 issues)	20.00	25.00
____	10007	World Dairy Situation (1 issue)	3.00	4.00
____	10008	World Livestock & Poultry Situation (1 issue)	4.00	7.00
____	10009	All 26 Dairy, Livestock & Poultry Reports	47.00	71.00
		Grain:		
____	10010	World Grain Situation & Outlook (12 issues)	16.00	27.00
____	10011	Export Markets for U.S. Grain & Products (12 issues)	20.00	30.00
____	10013	USSR Grain Situation & Outlook (8 issues)	10.00	16.00
____	10014	All 32 Grain Reports	46.00	73.00
____	10015	Horticultural Products Review (12 issues)	20.00	30.00
____	10016	World Oilseed Situation & Market Highlights (12 issues)	20.00	35.00
____	10017	U.S. Seed Exports (4 issues)	9.00	15.00
____	10018	World Sugar and Molasses Situation & Outlook; World Honey Situation (3 issues)	5.00	8.00
____	10019	World Tea Situation; U.S. Spice Trade; U.S. Essential Oil Trade (3 issues)	5.00	7.00
____	10020	World Tobacco Situation (12 issues)	25.00	40.00
____	10021	World Agricultural Production (12 issues)	18.00	33.00
____	10023	Wood Products: International Trade and Foreign Markets (4 issues)	7.00	10.00

____ **Total Reports Ordered** **Total Subscription Price** _____

☐ **Please send me a sample copy.**

Enclosed is my Check for $ _____ Made Payable to Foreign Agricultural Service.

Name (Last, first, middle initial)

Organization or Firm

Street or P.O. Box Number

City State Zip Code

Country Phone No. ( ) _____ – _____

FAS-829 (Rev. 12-87)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service
Room 4644-S
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250—1000

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, $300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
USDA-FAS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
PERMIT No. G-262

If your address should be changed _____ PRINT OR TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE and return the whole sheet and/or envelope to:

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, Room 4644 So.
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250.

HOW TO SUBSCRIBE

"World Agricultural Production" circulars are issued 12 times per year. They are available on a subscription basis for $18 in the United States or $33 for foreign addresses.

To subscribe, send your check, payable to the Foreign Agricultural Service, to: Information Division, FAS, USDA, Room 4644-South Building, Washington, D.C. 20250-1000. Only checks drawn on U.S. banks, cashier's checks, or international money orders will be accepted. NO REFUNDS CAN BE MADE.

HOW TO RENEW

You will receive notification about 60 days before your annual subscription expires. To prevent a lapse in service, promptly return your renewal form and payment. Inquiries: If you have a question about your subscription, write to the above address or call (202) 382-9445.

HOW TO OBTAIN DATABASE TAPES

Agricultural production, supply and distribution database tapes are available on a one-time or subscription basis from the National Technical Information Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The tapes are updated quarterly and contain data for many commodities and countries from 1960 to the present. Each tape costs $203 for domestic and $404 for foreign orders, including airmail, handling and shipping charges. Use order number PB 88-149570 and specify the recording density desired. Write to NTIS, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161, or call (703) 487-4650 to obtain the most current tape or (703) 487-4763 for a subscription.